

A VICTORIOUS PROTEST MADE BY THE PROSECUTORS

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Sipe, who held that the witnesses could be examined fully as to all points. The formal statement made by Mr. Sipe was as follows:

"I dislike very much to express any opinion from the rulings of the committee on any subject, but after a full examination of the law I feel constrained to say that while I regard the admission of any evidence as to what occurred in the jury-room as extremely questionable, probably improper, yet after these facts are made the subject of investigation by propounding questions to witnesses on examination in chief, that then the notes and deliberations of the jury are opened for investigation like any other facts in the case, and in my opinion the admission is subject to cross-examination, not only as to substantiated facts that occurred in the jury-room, but as to facts which show his animus and his attitude to the persons concerned in the investigation."

THE SESSIONS YESTERDAY.
The sessions yesterday were of considerably greater popular interest than those of the day preceding. More space was in the testimony, and all along the line it was bright and snappy.

In the morning two or three witnesses were introduced to pick flaws in the character of John Bowen, who had given an account of a conversation in which he overheard while standing near the room of the jury which was deliberating over the verdict in the trial of Judge Campbell. These witnesses declared that they would believe him on oath. Then came several sharp colloquies between Judge Loving, Mr. Strode and witnesses upon the stand. Some of these witnesses were run pretty hard, and at least one of them didn't see into like it very much. This was reasonable to suppose when it is realized that Judge Loving declared that during the past year he has never been in Amherst on a public occasion when this witness was not drunk. This is Amherst, a dry town. Finally there was the introduction of the foreman of the jury which tried Judge Campbell and the light made over his testimony. This fight began in the afternoon and did not end until the night session. As indicated, the day went against the prosecution every time here.

AT NIGHT.
At night the feature of the testimony was the introduction of four more jurymen, all of whom, like Mr. Pryor, swore that what Bowen said was untrue, and that there was nothing whatsoever in the alleged conspiracy in the jury. Mr. Pryor declared the whole tale to be a malicious falsehood. These gentlemen were very positive in their assertions, and they all gave the same account. To each one in turn Mr. Strode put the string of questions referred to above. The other interesting point brought out at night in connection with the examination of these jurymen was the fact that on the first night of the trial the members of the jury "chipped in" and bought some whiskey in Amherst, a dry town. Moreover, the deputy sheriff, in charge of the twelve men, did the buying.

AS IT LOOKS NOW.
Great interest in the case is evidently being revived. Last night the crowd in the hall was crushing. Many ministers of the gospel continue to come. At the rate the investigation is proceeding now, the present battle to be a malicious falsehood. Then will begin the argument, which promises many things. To-day it is possible that Mr. S. A. Day will go upon the stand. There will also probably be some more jurymen. Mr. Day is looked upon as a man of great power. What he will have to say will probably have an interesting and important bearing on the case.

THE MORNING SESSION

Committee Rules Against the Prosecution—Spicy and Interesting.
The morning session was of unusual interest and importance. From start to finish it was breezy and spicy. The attendance was very good. Several ministers of the gospel were in the audience. Chairman Southall was present again. Eight members of the committee answered the roll call.

THE OPENING.
The first witness of the morning was Mr. R. E. Stinnett, a native and resident of Amherst county, who proceeded to place the character of John Bowen, the prosecution witness who swore that he overheard the jury state that they were expected to bring in a verdict of acquittal for Judge Campbell. "What is the reputation of Mr. Bowen for truthfulness?" asked Major Conrad, of the witness.

"Well, sir, according to the people in the county, it isn't very good."
"Would he be believed upon oath?"
"I think not."
"Mr. Bowen has testified that on June 30, 1900, in the Flood-Loving campaign in Amherst, there was some whiskey in the office of Judge Campbell. Did you see any?"

"No, sir. I was there and had as much opportunity as anybody else to see and there wasn't a drop there."
The witness then went on to testify to the effect that he was under the jury window on the night of the trial and that he had overheard no such conversation as that detailed by Mr. Bowen. Moreover, Mr. Stinnett said he was in the court-room when the verdict was rendered and that the jury didn't engage in the applause which followed the announcement of the acquittal.

On cross-examination the witness stated that the only reason he had to doubt the truthfulness of Mr. Bowen was the statement of three neighbors, who said they wouldn't believe him. It was necessary to ask him if he personally had any reason to doubt Mr. Bowen's words. In reply to a question from Mr. Strode, Mr. Stinnett admitted that he believed Mr. Bowen "stood all right" around the court-house. From this time onward Mr. Stinnett was pressed pretty hard with reference to his knowledge of the sale of whiskey in Amherst. Mr. Stinnett, Do you recall about two months when a man named North?"

"Yes, sir."
"Didn't you talk with members of the jury who sat in that case?"
"No, sir."
"Isn't it a fact, Mr. Stinnett, that you used whiskey on that jury?"
"No, sir."
"Did you not have some whiskey at that time?"
"No, sir."
"Were you not actively at work in connection with the trial?"
"No, sir."
"Now, Mr. Stinnett, let me ask you one more question. Is it not the fact that in court that day you approached the defendant and told him not to worry, that four members of the jury had promised to bring in a verdict of acquittal?"
"It is not the fact."
"You deny it?"

"I do."
"Are you positive?"
"I am."
"And you have never in all your life sought to influence a jury with liquor?"
"Never."
"Are you positive?"
"I am."

CAMPBELL'S WHISKEY.
Did you get any whiskey in the office of Judge Campbell on the day of the trial of the Judge?"
"I did not."
"Was there any whiskey in the Judge's office that day?"
"No, sir."
"You are as positive about this as about the Flood-Loving campaign?"
"Yes, sir. If I had any whiskey they had it. I didn't see or get any of it."
Mr. Stinnett went on to say that he had bought whiskey from Day only on prescriptions, that he got the prescription from Dr. Carrington and others; that he had never drunk any whiskey in Day's place, and that the only time when he got whiskey otherwise than on a prescription was when he got Mr. Day to order it for him from outside.

"You always used the whiskey you got from Day's for medical purposes?"
"Yes, except when I ordered it."
HOT COLLOQUY.

"Now, Mr. Stinnett," said Judge Loving, coming into it again. "You say you didn't get any whiskey from Day. How could you find enough of it in Amherst to get under the influence of it so often?"
"When have you seen me under the influence of whiskey, Judge Loving?"
"I have not been to Amherst on a public occasion during the past year when I have not seen you under the influence of whiskey."
"I should like for you to prove that, Judge Loving."
"I will at the proper time."
"Well, do it."
"Do you deny that you have been drunk in the past year?"
"I do most emphatically, and I don't believe you can prove anything of the sort."
"Well, see that when the time comes."

ANOTHER STINNETT.
The rather fierce passage between Judge Loving and Mr. Stinnett ended here and the witness's counsel, Mr. T. Stinnett, was placed upon the stand. Like his predecessor, Mr. Stinnett went after Mr. Bowen.

"What is the reputation of Mr. Bowen for truthfulness?"
"It is pretty bad."
"What are the relations of Mr. Bowen to Judge Campbell?"
"He is prejudiced."
"From what you know he is prejudiced?"
"From what I have heard him say."
It was stated by Mr. Stinnett that he was under the jury window and that he had heard nothing absolutely of the conversation of the jury which was being referred to by Mr. Bowen. The witness was also in the court-room and at the time of the trial and stated positively that the jury didn't get drunk.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.
During the cross-examination which followed Mr. Stinnett was asked to show why he didn't consider Mr. Bowen worthy of belief. He said the grounds for his belief were the surroundings in the neighborhood, and the statement of people who knew Bowen.

"Would you believe Mr. Bowen under oath?" asked Mr. Strode.
"No, sir. I wouldn't believe him at some times and at other times I wouldn't."
"At what times would you believe him?"
"When he wasn't prejudiced."
"What are the reasons why you think as you do about Mr. Bowen?"
"Well, he is nearly always in a fuss."
"What do you mean by a fuss—a personal encounter?"
"A fight you mean?"
"Yes, sir."

"Then you say that because Mr. Bowen gets into fights you don't believe he is a truthful man?"
"To a certain extent."
"Do you not know, Mr. Stinnett, that there are dozens of reputable people who will give Mr. Bowen a high reputation?"
"Maybe there are."

"Well, there are, sure enough, and we intend to bring some of them down here."
Further examination of the witness was based on his statements that he had never bought whiskey from Day except on prescription; that these prescriptions cost fifty cents from the physicians, but that he got some of them "free gratis." Whenever he bought whiskey on a prescription it was used for medicinal purposes. He had never taken a drink in Day's place since the bar-room was abolished. The witness admitted that he had heard it was a common practice in Amherst to borrow prescription bottles and get them filled.

THREE OTHERS.
Mr. George F. Powell testified to the effect that he, too, was under the jury window and heard nothing such as Mr. Bowen said he heard. He was also in the court-room when the verdict was rendered and he was positive that the jury didn't engage in the applause.

Mr. R. D. Pendleton was at the trial of Dr. Crawford and distinctly heard the order to adjourn court. He was positive of this. The witness was asked to tell what he knew of the personal relations between Judge Campbell and Mr. B. B. Campbell, the supervisor who said he was friendly with the defendant. Mr. Pendleton said he had heard the supervisor say in connection with the Crawford case that "we have been trying to down Judge Campbell for a long time and now we have a chance."

Testimony somewhat along the same line as that given by the above was given by Mr. C. J. Kirkpatrick, deputy sheriff of Amherst. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was not on duty at the time, but he was in the court-room when Crawford was tried and he distinctly heard the order to adjourn. The examination of Mr. Kirkpatrick produced nothing particularly new. Finally Major Conrad asked him if he was a political supporter of Judge Campbell. He replied that he was not.

"What's the object of that question, Major?"
"To relieve the monotony of the inquiry."

It seems to us that the question itself is the most monotonous thing in the entire investigation. You have asked it of every witness.

"Oh, well, if it is going to cause any legal discussion, I will withdraw it."
Much argument followed the introduction of Mr. W. H. Campbell, who testified that he had heard court adjourned. The witness was one of the most self-contained of any that had appeared and he was pretty clear and accurate in his statements of distances. It was over another matter, however, that the discussion developed. Mr. Strode asked Mr. Campbell if he was a political supporter of Judge Campbell. He replied that he had been summoned, but had not appeared on account of sickness.

"What are your relations with Mr. Day?" asked Mr. Strode.

Witnesses for Day, the two had chosen men who were biased in his favor. Argument sprang and at times eloquent followed. The result was that the committee announced that if the prosecution were to take the witness as its own and become responsible for his statements, if it did not wish to do this it could only ask questions with a view to impeaching the credibility of the witness.

The game seemed not to be worth the candle. The witness was asked if he appeared in the Day case and he said not. This ended the matter.

LIVELY LINE OF QUESTIONS.
Cross-questioning of a heavy character greeted Mr. R. P. Turner when he went upon the stand. Mr. Turner said he didn't hear anything of the jury conversation, that there was no whiskey in Campbell's office on June 30, 1900; that so far as he knew Judge Campbell had never used whiskey in an election.

Have you not been a judge of election, Mr. Turner?" asked Mr. Strode.

"One of the three in the last local option election in Amherst?"
"Yes, sir."
"Is it a fact that a warrant—"

"Two of them."
"A warrant—"

"They were never executed."
"Don't try to be funny, Mr. Turner. You didn't get a warrant. Wait until questions are asked before you answer them."

"All right."
"Didn't these warrants," continued Mr. Strode, "these warrants with mis-marking tickets—marking dry tickets wet?"

"Yes, but they were never executed and I stand ready to defend myself."
"Did you not agree to resign if they were not pressed?"

"My brothers went to Magistrate Whitehead and made a compromise, but I wouldn't stand to it."
"Tell me, Mr. Turner, if it is not true that you made an agreement with the judges to have a 'wet' count, votes until noon and a 'dry' count thereafter. You are 'wet' aren't you?"

"Yes, I am wet."
"Well, didn't you have such an agreement and then break it when you found out the judges were 'wet'?"
"The judges were 'wet' and I was kept back until the afternoon when the 'dry' judge should count."

"No, sir, I never had any such agreement. I counted ballots all day long."

"I think this has gone far enough," said Mr. Southall, who with mis-marking tickets was irrelevant. It has nothing to do with Judge Campbell."

"We want to show something about the stuffing of ballot boxes and failure to prosecute," said Judge Loving in effect.

"My brother arranged with the magistrate for me to resign, but I wouldn't do it. I was ready to defend myself against the charge."
"Did you not write to Mr. Whitehead for an investigation?"
"I did and I have the letter in my pocket here now."

ANOTHER FIGHT.
Another big scrap developed with the appearance upon the stand of Mr. Nicholas Pryor, foreman of the jury which sat in the trial of Judge Campbell for assault upon the Rev. Mr. Crawford.

Immediately upon the introduction of this witness the gentlemen of the prosecution interposed objections. It will be recalled that these gentlemen at one stage of the proceedings had brought in the foreman of a grand jury, who was not allowed to testify because, as Major Conrad said, the sanctity of the grand jury room could not be invaded. Moreover, it had been attempted to introduce as evidence an affidavit of Mr. Sipe, the jurymen who tried Judge Campbell, giving an account of a conspiracy in the jury. The affidavit had been ruled out, and the counsel for the prosecution had been notified that it would be no use to send for the jurymen, because he would not be allowed to testify.

Now the defense was doing what the committee had not allowed the prosecution to do, and was introducing one of the members of the jury. Both Judge Loving and Mr. Strode made vigorous objections. The latter in reply to Major Conrad, challenged the counsel for Judge Campbell to produce any authorities who would hold that the secrets of a petit jury could be revealed. A petit jurymen could not be called upon to invade the sanctity of the grand jury room. "We were not allowed to go into this feature of the case, and we protest against any special privileges for the defense."

Prompt reply was made by Major Conrad, who said that the witness was brought in to testify to what did happen to deny the charge brought by the prosecution through Bowen and others of a conspiracy and to show that the action of Judge Strode ruling out the petit jury was not a malicious falsehood.

"Mr. Pryor," said Major Conrad, "in effect, 'Mr. Bowen has testified to the existence of a conspiracy in the jury. I will read you what he said.' He read, 'What about that, Mr. Pryor?'"

"What did happen, Mr. Pryor?"
"There was no conspiracy or anything of the sort. The only correct statement in the whole thing is about Mr. Woodruff, who did not know how to bring in a verdict of acquittal—that he thought such a verdict would be a disgrace to the county."

You had not promised Judge Campbell to bring in a verdict of acquittal? You had no resolution to clear him of the charges against him? You know nothing of anything about the alleged movement to lynch the jurors who didn't want Judge Campbell's friends wanted them to do?"

"No, sir. There is not a word of truth in it. It is a malicious falsehood."
"There was no intimidation of Woodruff?"

"No, sir. We told Mr. Woodruff that if he hung the jury, that Judge Campbell would think as much of him as he ever did—would think no less of him."

"Did any of the jurymen applaud when the verdict was rendered?"
"Not one that I know of."

CROSS EXAMINATION.
The cross-examination of the foreman was as spicy and interesting as any thing which occurred during the day. Judge Loving was particularly effective. Woodruff suddenly changed his mind, what influence had effected the change.

"Mr. Woodruff said a verdict of acquittal would be a disgrace to the county, didn't he?"

"Influence did you exert?"
"He just came over."

"Did you have any liquor in the jury room?"
"No, sir."
"Did you have any liquor at all?"
"Yes, sir."
"When?"
"On the first night of the trial."

"Where?"
"At our room in the Central Hotel."
"How did you get it?"
"Well, I'll tell you, Judge. If you wait a minute. We all chipped in—about ten cents apiece—and the deputy sheriff got it."

"Who is the deputy sheriff?"
"Mr. Stevenson."
"It has been testified that the other members of the jury used the 'medicine' on Mr. Woodruff. What sort of medicine was that?"

"I don't know anything about any medicine. Mr. Woodruff took a drink of water. May be that's what you mean?"

"No, water is hardly the right sort of medicine. It doesn't reach the right spot, does it?"
RULED OUT AGAIN.

"Now tell me, Mr. Strode? From the very beginning you were for a verdict not guilty, were you not?"
"Yes, sir. After I went into the jury room."

"Isn't it a fact that evidence of the defendant himself, made out a case of assault and battery?"
"I thought Judge Campbell was justifiable in what he did."

"Did not the Court—"

"I don't think that's a proper question," said Mr. Southall.

"We must protest," said both Mr. Strode and Judge Loving.

"No matter was admitted over our protest, and we must object to being heard off now. If we can show that the witness violated his oath of office as a jurymen is not that an impeachment of his credibility?"

"My ruling is that the questioning is an improper one," said the chairman.

"We should like to have a written opinion from the committee."
The committee was evenly divided, and the examination was permitted to proceed.

"Well, Mr. Pryor, is it not true that upon the evidence of Judge Campbell himself there was made out against him a case of common assault?"

"The question is a legal one, and is out of order, Judge Loving," came from Mr. Southall again.

The counsel for the prosecution looked at each other in amazement.

"We decline to go any further in this connection," said Judge Loving until we can get some ruling from the committee. We want to know where we stand."

The committee decided to adjourn, and adjourned until 8 o'clock at night.

THE NIGHT SESSION
Attendance Larger than Ever Yet—Quite a Lively Time.

When the hearing was resumed at night the attendance was larger than it has ever yet been. Before long the place was packed with people. The order preserved was not of the best. Every now and then the audience would break out into a loud laugh, whereas the sergeant-at-arms would manifest a disposition to arrest somebody.

COMMITTEE'S DECISION.
On behalf of the committee Chairman Southall announced with reference to the matter upon which Judge Loving wished reference to be made. It had been determined that the prosecution might question the witnesses with reference to what happened in the jury room, but not concerning the process of reasoning by which the jurymen reached their verdict.

Mr. Pryor, foreman of the jury, was thereupon returned to the stand and cross-examined further by the gentlemen of the prosecution.

"When Judge Campbell testified, did he not say that he assaulted Dr. Crawford?" was asked him.

"I disremember whether he said so in so many words."
"I will read you the testimony of Judge Campbell," said Mr. Strode.

"Wasn't that what he said?"
"I suppose so."
"Did not the court give you an instruction to the effect that no words used by a witness in the jury room were sufficient to justify an assault?"

"I believe it did."
"And yet upon the ground of justification you brought in a verdict of acquittal?"

"Yes, sir."
"Are we to understand that we cannot go further in this direction?" now asked Mr. Strode of the chairman of the committee.

"Yes, sir. You can ask the witness what happened in the jury room, but you cannot question him about his process of reasoning in reaching the verdict."

"The court ruled in favor of the defense. The committee ruled in favor of the defense. It would permit an examination of the witness in so far as the charges were concerned. He might make a statement in reply to the assertions by Bowen and others, but he might go no further. The examination thereupon ended."

MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.
"Mr. Pryor," said Major Conrad, "in effect, 'Mr. Bowen has testified to the existence of a conspiracy in the jury. I will read you what he said.' He read, 'What about that, Mr. Pryor?'"

"What did happen, Mr. Pryor?"
"There was no conspiracy or anything of the sort. The only correct statement in the whole thing is about Mr. Woodruff, who did not know how to bring in a verdict of acquittal—that he thought such a verdict would be a disgrace to the county."

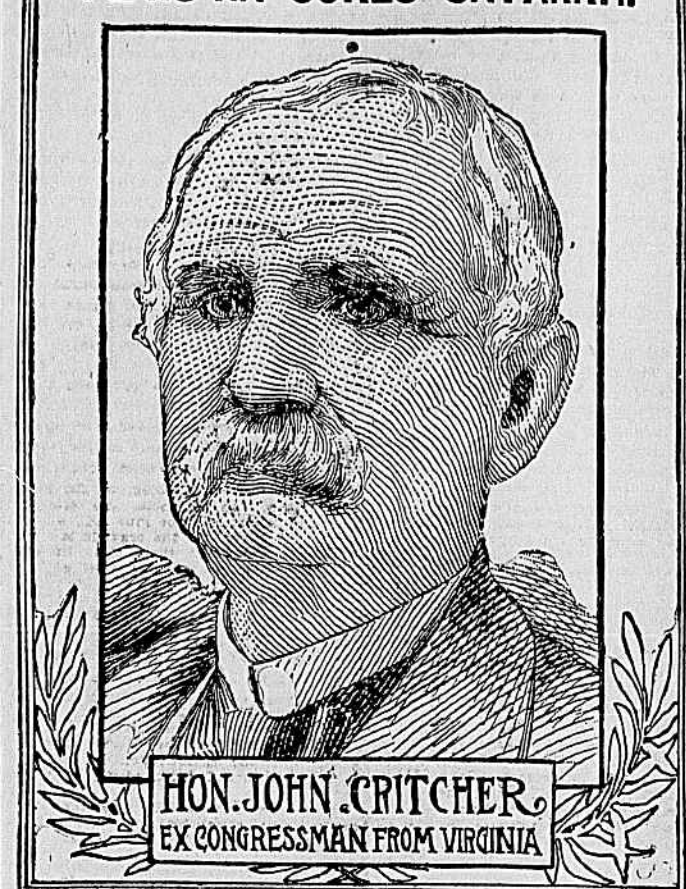
You had not promised Judge Campbell to bring in a verdict of acquittal? You had no resolution to clear him of the charges against him? You know nothing of anything about the alleged movement to lynch the jurors who didn't want Judge Campbell's friends wanted them to do?"

"No, sir. There is not a word of truth in it. It is a malicious falsehood."
"There was no intimidation of Woodruff?"

"No, sir. We told Mr. Woodruff that if he hung the jury, that Judge Campbell would think as much of him as he ever did—would think no less of him."

CONGRESSMAN JOHN CRITCHER, Endorses Pe-ru-na—Other Letters Reporting Cures.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH.



Hon. John Critcher, ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I cheerfully recommend your *Peruna* to anyone suffering with catarrh or nervousness. Having used it I am convinced it is a good tonic and a most efficacious remedy."—John Critcher.

DURING WINTER SEASON

DURING the winter season the onset of catarrh is often very sudden. It begins at the very onset of cold. It very rapidly fastens itself upon the organ at-

adjourn court. Mr. Miley was pretty clear in his statements. He could state positively that he heard the words of the jurymen.

Following Mr. Miley came Mr. H. D. Love, another member of the Campbell trial jury, one of those "picked up" out of the crowd by Judge Wood. The witness stated emphatically that none of the statements made by Mr. Bowen with reference to the "conspiracy" in the jury room were true.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Strode, "that Mr. Woodruff testified all of you for having been for a verdict of acquittal before you heard a syllable of the evidence?"

"I don't think so."
"I didn't hear the question."
"Oh, yes! Well, what did Mr. Woodruff say?"

"I don't really know. I don't just recollect. Mr. Woodruff said he wanted to fine Judge Campbell as much as \$5 or as little as one cent."

"What arguments did you use with Mr. Woodruff to bring him over to your side?"

Mr. Southall objected, saying that any question involving a statement of facts concerning the jury room could be asked, but that the committee had nothing to do with the process of reasoning by which the jurymen reached their verdict.

"It seems to us that this is a very important fact. What are facts, anyhow, if this is not one? Mr. Chairman, if the committee is to get between us and the witnesses, it is no use for us to cross-examine at all."

"The chair rules the question is an improper one."
"Very well, sir."

The witness was then asked about whiskey among the jurymen, and with reference to this he gave substantially the same account as did Mr. Pryor. He was also asked concerning his statement when called upon to serve on the jury, to the effect that he had never expressed an opinion about the assault. The witness was fond of this phrase "not particularly," and several times Judge Loving wanted to know what he meant by it.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Judge Loving, "that you really went to Amherst Court-house determined to acquit Judge Campbell if you could find a way, and that when you got there, you did acquit him without finding a way?"

"No, sir."

STRING OF QUESTIONS.
Then Mr. Strode asked the witness a string of questions he put to each one as he came up.

"Is it not a fact that you swore to judge the case according to the law and the evidence?"
"Yes, sir."

"Were you not instructed by the judge to the effect that no words used could justify an assault?"

"I think that is right."
"Did not Judge Campbell himself testify that he assaulted Mr. Crawford?"

"I believe he did."
"Didn't you agree to a verdict for acquittal?"
"I did."

Into the great mystery, how, in view of these facts, you still reached this verdict, we are not permitted by the committee to inquire. Stand aside, please."

WITNESS RECALLED.
At this point Mr. W. T. Ware, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the stand. Mr. Ware said that he was at the jury window, but didn't hear the conversation, to which Mr. Bowen and Mr. Johnson referred. He was asked if, while on his way to Richmond, he had not stated to Mr. Johnson that he had heard only "what we both heard," and that he hoped Mr. Johnson would not mention his name in connection with the matter. The witness persistently declared that he could not remember any such conversation. He also denied that he had stated to Mr. Johnson that Judge Campbell had whiskey in his office on the night of the verdict. Mr. Ware said

disease has become thoroughly established in the system.

Peruna is the catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment—it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitute—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Hon. Philip B. Thompson, Jr., Member of Congress from Kentucky, in a recent letter has the following to say of the national catarrh remedy, Peruna. The letter was written at Washington, D. C., and reads as follows:

"My friends have used your remedy Peruna, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine. Besides being one of the very best tonics it is a good, substantial 'catarrh remedy.'"
Philip B. Thompson, Jr.

Mrs. W. E. Grissom, of Henry, Ellis county, Texas, writes:

"I took Peruna faithfully over two months, and the result is a thoroughly renovated system and a strong, buoyant feeling, to say nothing of a cure of the chronic catarrh. Therefore I shall avail myself of every opportunity to speak of Peruna as a catarrh cure."—Mrs. W. E. Grissom.

PE-RU-NA A FAMILY REMEDY.

Mr. William Pfeiffer writes from 900 Bank Street, Cincinnati, O., as follows: Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Dear Doctor: I am glad to know that I have been troubled with catarrh and was cured by your medicine (Peruna). I cannot express my thanks to you for the health I am now enjoying. My case of catarrh is one which has been in my system for years before I knew what was wrong. It was going from bad to worse, until tired of it, I went to an institute for treatment. The doctor in charge said my nose would have to be operated upon. Having no confidence in the operation, I refused to perform it at once began to take Peruna, which is our family remedy. I also followed your directions in the book, "Winter Catarrh," for which my mother, sister, and I had bought. Shortly after, I suffered with a heavy cold, but recovered from that, and am now very healthy.

"I cannot express my thanks to you for the service your medicine has rendered me, and I recommend it as the best remedy for catarrh, as I know one who has been cured by your medicine."

—William Pfeiffer, Jr.

Catarrh is a systemic disease, curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the nervous centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centers, which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears; then it is permanently cured.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

dict if you want to know," he said as he climbed down off the stand.

THE LAST WITNESS.
The last witness of the evening was Mr. Carter, who, with reference to Mr. Bowen and the whiskey, said substantially what his predecessors had said. When asked under cross-examination, what brought him to the courtroom on the day of the trial of Judge Campbell, he said he had come on "legal" business with a "friend."

"What was your business?"
Witness appealed to the chairman, who said he couldn't answer this question if he didn't want to.

"Who was your friend?"
"I don't remember his name."
"I don't remember his name," remarked Mr. Strode.

"Yes, I do. I have just recalled it. It was 'Mr. Davies.'"
"Is Mr. Davies a lawyer?"
"No, sir."